

- No. 104. "The Subfamilies of *Formicidae*," *Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1921, xl.-xlvi. (With 4 text figures and 1 diagram.)
- No. 105. "*Nabis lativentris*, Boh., a Myrmecophilous Insect," *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, 57, 136-38 (1921).
- No. 106. "The Colony Founding of *Acanthomygops* (*Dendrolasius fuliginosus*, Latr.," *Biol. Bull.*, 24 (1922). Boston, U.S.A.
- No. 107. "Mimicry of Ants by other Arthropods," *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1921, 307-11 (1922).
- No. 108. "*Ripersia europaea*, Newst., as a British species," *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, 57, 234-5 (1921).
- No. 109. "Myrmecophilous Notes for 1921," *Ent. Record*, 34, 1-5, 21-23 (1922).
- No. 110. "*Ponera punctatissima*, Roger," *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, 58 (1922).

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### Formicidae.—A new species and variety,

By W. C. CRAWLEY, B.A., F.E.S., F.R.M.S.

*Anochetus evansi*, sp. nov. ♂ L., 5.2mm. (with mandibles.) Entirely castaneous. Pilosity as in *ghiliani*, Spin., from which it differs in its small size, shorter body, and in having the posterior part of the corselet smooth and shining.

All joints of funiculus except the three apical ones, considerably shorter than in *ghiliani*, the second in particular being hardly longer than broad. Thorax rather shorter proportionately than in *ghiliani*, and the incision between the mesonotum and epinotum is hardly marked. The scale is lower and thicker, especially at the top, where it is more rounded.

Head similarly sculptured to that of *ghiliani*, but the scattered punctures on the back half are much more numerous and distinct, and larger. Thorax and epinotum almost entirely smooth and shining, with only a few small points on the base of the epinotum, and a few fine transverse striae on the declivity. Otherwise like *ghiliani*.

1 ♂, Sar-i-Pal, Persia, 1919. (Evans, no. 46.) Recorded in *Ent. Rec.*, 32, 163 (1920), as *A. ghiliani*, Spin., though at the time I considered it a variety. Emery, however, is of opinion that it is a distinct species.

Type presented by Mr. Evans to the British Museum.

*Crematogaster auberti*, Em., var. *sorokini*, Ruzsky., ♀ N.E. Baghdad, 1918 (Evans). Recorded in *Ent. Rec.*, l.c., as *C. scutellaris*? var. Emery has now identified it with Ruzsky's variety, which I have not seen.

*Leptothorax sculptiventris*, Mayr., var. **distincta**, var. nov. ♂ L., a little over 5.0mm. (type 4.0mm.). Differs only in the colours, which are more sharply defined. Thorax and petiole pale yellow; head, mandibles and basal third of gaster slightly deeper in colour. Funiculus and apical third of scape dark chocolate-brown; tip of apical segment of funiculus and remainder of scape yellow-brown. Apical joints of tarsus, the basal fifth of femur, the apex of coxa, and apical half of tibia pale yellow; the remainder and apical two-thirds of gaster dark chocolate-brown.

The femora are very swollen. In addition to the lateral teeth of the petiole, this segment bears a small sharp tooth beneath. The postpetiole bears on each side behind a small tubercle carrying a short stiff hair.

1 ♂, South America (Dr. Swale).

Type W.C.C. coll.

### Observations on the Family Coleophoridae.

By ALFRED SICH, F.E.S.

(Continued from vol. xxiii., page 133.)

In the last observations I described some of the different forms that occur in the ova of this family. Here the period of time spent in the oval stage can have no influence on the form of the ovum because all the species mentioned lie in the ovum for the same period. This is curtailed or extended by the degree of warmth existing in the atmosphere during the time and ranges in my experience from ten days to three weeks. I believe these periods will stand good for all Coleophorids under normal conditions. As a rule in England the eggs of the early flying species are laid in May and those of late ones, mostly seed-feeders, in September, but the great majority of species being on the wing in July will oviposit in that or in the following month. The rule will I think hold good for central Europe but not for the south. On the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, the great home of the Coleophorids, much of the vegetation is dried up in July and the moths probably lay their eggs earlier in the year. Although the ova exhibit so great a variety of form the larvæ that hatch out of them are in all particulars except one very similar. In 1904, I called attention to the fact that certain larvæ of this genus have lost the fourth pair of ventral prolegs (*Proceed. South Lond. E. and N.H. Soc.*, 1904-5, p. 9). In this respect these particular larvæ resemble those of the genera, *Gracilaria*, *Lithocolletis* and one or two others.

Since February, 1904, some thirty additional species of this genus have been examined. I believe the presence or absence of ventral prolegs is not a factor of great phylogenetic significance. To most Lepidopterous larvæ they are a convenience, but to some they are not useful or necessary in early life and they then appear only at a later stage. In the Coleophorids, as far as I have observed, the newly hatched larva is already provided with these processes. The Coleophorid larva possesses three pairs of well developed true legs, and though in freedom not a very active caterpillar, it has to move about its foodplant and it does so by means of these true legs only. The newly hatched larva of *fuscelinella* uses its true legs only when after leaving the egg shell it seeks a convenient spot at which to commence its mine. It is then unencumbered by any case. In crawling it arches its body upwards dragging the extremity behind, not throwing it aloft as do some newly hatched Psychids. The larvæ when taken out of their cases and placed on a flat surface progress in the same manner. So highly is the centre of the body arched that an inequality in the surface or a breath of air may overturn the larva. It soon, however, rights itself, but it retains the curved position even when lying on its side. The only exception that I am aware of is the larva of *ornatipennella*. In the first three stages of larval existence, this,